

According to the parameters of Government of India schemes, the resources flow to the States and other agencies.

Universalisation of secondary education

***379. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAGE has constituted a Committee for "Universalisation of Secondary Education";

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made, so far;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that syllabus followed by all the Education Boards throughout the country is the same;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to compare the content prescribed by various Boards and the difficulties being faced by students who are forced to study syllabus of different Boards in the event of either change of school or the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether such a study is proposed and whether Government propose to consider the matter in a meeting of CAGE?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) A CAGE Committee on Universalisation of Secondary Education was set up in September 2004 "to prepare a blueprint for the universalisation of secondary education consequent upon attainment of universalisation of elementary education". The Committee submitted its report in June 2005.

(c) As per National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992), the national system of education is to be based on a National Curricular Framework, which contains a common core along with other components that are flexible. Education being in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India, and keeping in view the State-specific perspective, State Boards of Education prepare their own syllabi, which are not expected to be identical.

(d) and (e) Such a formal study has been neither conducted nor is any such proposal presently under consideration of the Government.

[20 December, 2005]

RAJYA SABHA

Students, who are likely to migrate to another state in the course of their schooling, have the option to study in CBSE affiliated schools.

Population of tribals

*380. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the tribal population in the country, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the number of tribals who have been deprived of their land so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Government to protect rights of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) A Statement giving tribal population in the country, State-wise and gender-wise is given below.

(b) to (d) Land and its management fall within the administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of State List (List II) of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government plays only a coordinating and advisory role in this regard. There is no Central Law on restoration of alienated tribal land. However, States with large tribal populations have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal land and providing for restoration of alienated land. As per reports received from the States, 3.75 lakh cases were filed in various Courts comprising an area of 3.46 lakh hectares, out of which 1.62 lakh cases were decided in favour of tribals and 1.80 lakh hectares of alienated land have been restored to Scheduled Tribe persons. Cases covering 0.58 lakh hectares of land are still pending for disposal in various Courts. Data regarding State-wise number of tribals who have been deprived of their land in the State are not maintained in the Ministry.

During 1999-2000, the Ministry of Rural Development had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, IAS (Retd.), former Secretary (Rural Development) to look into the existing laws/regulations of alienation of tribal lands in the country and to draft a model law on the subject in consultation of tribal lands in the country and